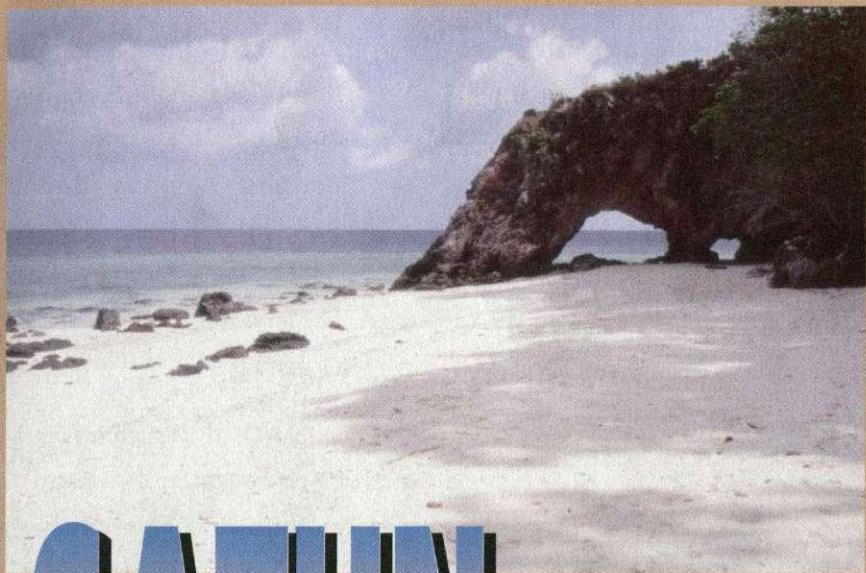


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SATUN

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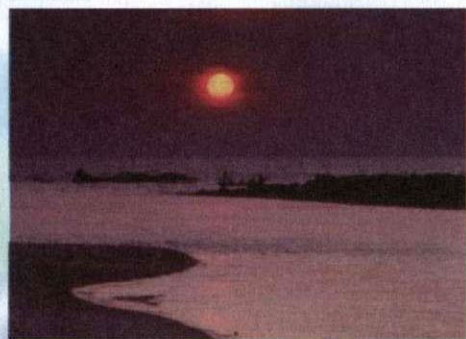
1/1 Soi 2 Niphatuthit 3 Rd., Hatyai, Songkhla 90110

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SATUN

Satun is a province in the South of Thailand that borders Malaysia. Situated on the west coast in the vicinity of the Straits of Malacca in the Indian Ocean Satun is About 973 kilometers by road from Bangkok. Its total area of 2,478.98 square kilometers also encompasses 105 islands. The mainland's shoreline extends 144.80 kilometers in length.



Location

Satun is the southern most province of Thailand on the west coast bordering Malaysia and other Amphoes and Provinces as follows:

North borders Amphoe Rattapoom of

Songkhla, Amphoe Pa Bon of Phatthalung and Amphoe Pa Lian of Trang.

East borders Amphoe Sadao of Songkhla and Perlis of Malaysia.

South borders Perlis of Malaysia.

West borders Andaman Sea of India Ocean

Prior to A.D. 1813, Satun was a district of Kedah, known as Mukim Setul, meaning "**the district of santol tree**" Historically, Satun had a strong link with Kedah until A.D. 1909, under the Anglo-Siamese Agreement, when the Siamese government then agreed to relinquish the states of Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, and Perlis to Britain in exchange for the British's renunciation of its Extra-territorial Rights in Siam (former name of Thailand). The consequence of the Anglo-Siamese Agreement shifted the status of Satun from being part of Kedah to that of Monthon Phuket and later in 1925 was under the jurisdiction of Monthon Nakhon Si Thammarat. When democratic reform was introduced in Thailand in 1932, Satun

was then promoted to be one of the provinces in the South.

Satun consists of seven administrative districts (Amphoe) and one sub-district (King-Amphoe): Amphoe Muang Satun, La-ngu, Thung Wa, Khuan Kalong, Khuan Don, Tha Phae; and King-Amphoe Manang.

Satun has a population of 241,130, of which 66.9 percent are Muslims.

The unique bi-cultural characteristics of the people in Satun reflect social harmony among the people of two faiths: Buddhists and Muslims. In addition, Satun also hosts the cultures of an indigenous group called **Chao Lea** (*Orak Lawoi*), Orang Laut or Sea Gypsies or an official label of Thai Mai (recently naturalized Thai) whose settlements can be found on Lipeh Island, Tambon Koh Sarai, Amphoe Muang Satun; and on Bulone Island. These people observe distinctively different cultures and traditions from those of the local people.



Tourist Attractions in Amphoe Muang Satun

Khao Phya Wang Park

It is a park on the west side of Satun Municipality of which the attractions include a small limestone hill, a cave, and a small stream running through the park. It is an ideal place for total relaxation.

Laem Tanjong po

(Tanjong po Promontory)

and Haad Sai Yao

(Sai Yao Beach)

These places are located at the estuary of Satun Bay and can be reached by boarding a one-hour-trip boat at Koh Nok Customs Office or at a pier behind Satun Central Market. Currently they can be reached by car, a distance of 7 kilometers from Che Bilang intersection. Laem Tanjong Po is a promontory jutting into the Andaman Sea. Tourists will be fascinated by the fishermen's village, a powdery, white sand beach fringed with a large area of coconut groves.

Ku Den's Mansion

Location: In the municipality of Rong Ammartri Phraya Phuminart Phakdi (Tuanku Baharuddin bin Tamma-ngong), the governor of Satun. The two-storey building has been largely influenced by Western styled architecture; particularly the windows and doors which are of Roman motifs. This is due to the fact that the builder of the mansion was imported from Penang (Penang was then under the British protectorate). The roofs were designed with the Thai's Panya style. The windows were assembled with narrow strips of boards arranged horizontally. The semi-circular clay tiles were used to cover the roofs. The ventilation at the upper front of the building is decorated with star shaped designs, imminently influenced by Muslim architecture. On one occasion the mansion was used as an accommodation for Somdet Chaofar Boriphatra Sukhumphanth Krom Phra Nakhorn Woranit, the Minister of Interior during his official trip to the Southern provinces in 1930. Later Ku Den's heirs donated the property to the government which had been used to house various government offices such as Satun Municipality, Provincial City Hall, Muang Satun District Office, and Office of Internal Security Op-

erations Command-Satun Branch, respectively.

Now the building has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Fine Arts Department for maintenance and preservation, and in the near future it is to be turned into a Museum for Islamic Studies. It is an interesting place to visit.



Central Mosque

(Masjid Bambang)

Location: on Satun Thani Road in the Municipality of Satun.

Previously Masjid Bambang was a one storey building surrounded with a fence. Its unique tree-tier roofs were arranged in a pyramid shape with the smallest one on the top and the largest at the bottom to cover the whole building. The floors were covered with brown tiles. The interior was measured 13 meters both in length and width and the building was supported by four wooden poles. The condition of the Masjid has deteriorated because of its volatile wooden structures and also the size was too small to accommodate worshipper performing

prayers. It was then uprooted and rebuilt in the same plot of land. The new building, showing modern Islamic architectural styles, was completed in May 1979.

Old Building on Buri Wanich Road

Location: On Buri Wanich Road in Satun Municipality area. The 600 meter long row houses provide pedestrian space under the shade of the upper floor. The front of the concrete walled houses consist of three parts: the Roman styled color glass arch at the top, the wooden board venetian blinds in the middle, and the solid concrete bottom. These building previously called Phraya Phoomin Phakdi's Row houses are believed to have been built during the same period as Ku Den's Mansion. Now some of the houses have been dismantled but most parts still remain.

Khao Phya Wang (Phya Wang Hill)

Location: On Khooha Prawase Road in the Municipality area.

Khao Phya Wang is a limestone hill with a cave, and beautiful shaped stalagmites, stalactites and overhanging rocks.

On the north side is a small stream running along the hill. The area around Khao Phya Wang has been developed by Satun Municipality as a public park for the people to relax. It is convenient to reach this hill.

Khao Thanan (Thanan Hill)



Location: In Tambon Thoong Plan, Amphoe Thung Wa.

Khao Thanan is a lone limestone hill which has a limestone cave decorated with magnificent stalactites. The path in the cave is convenient for trekking. At the entrance of the cave stands a Buddhist place of worship.

Tourist Attractions in Amphoe La-ngu

Nam Tok Wang Sai Thong (Wang Sai Thong Waterfalls)



Location: Tambon Nam Phood, Amphoe La-ngu.

Wang Sai Thong Waterfalls flow from the slopes of limestone mountain ranges creating fabulous cascades and refreshing pools of water. Larger trees are abundant around the falls, an ideal place

for recreation. At present, however, the site has no overnight accommodation and is not easily accessible.

Tham satta Khooha (Jet Khot Cave)

Location: Village No. 10 Tambon Nam Phood, Amphoe La-ngu.

Tham Satta Khooha is a large limestone cave with exotic stalactites. The cave ceilings are nestled with a large number of bats. A stream winds through the passage to the cave, and ideal site for spelunkers to canoe along the stream. The cave is located in the Khao Banthad's Wildlife Conservation area.

Tourist Attractions in King Amphoe Ma-nang

Tham Phuphaphet



(Phuphaphet Cave) is a large deep cave with a spacious chamber and a high ceiling. The area of the cave is approximately 50 rai (20,000 square wah). Before the name Tham Phuphaphet was given to it, this cave was called Tham Lod, Tham Phet, and Tham Yao. The name Phuphaphet means diamond cliff. This name reflects the glittering and twinkling characteristics when light shines on the

stalactites and stalagmites in the cave. Tham Phuphaphet is located in Moo 6, Ban Pa Phon, Tambon Palm Phatthana, King Amphoe Ma-nang. From Satun City Hall, one can take the Satun-Hat Yai Road to the Khuan Kalong Estate T-junction and continue for 15 more kilometers to Phang-1 T-junction, Tambon Udai Charoen. Then turn right to Phang-1 Road at the Office of King Amphoe Ma-nang and take this road to Ban Phang Palm 1 intersection. After that, turn left and continue for about 500 meters and turn right to Phang Palm 1 Road, Ban Pa Phon which is a dirt road until one arrives Ban Pa Phon School. Then turn left and continue for about 7 kilometers. Tham Phuphaphet is there.

Tourist Attractions in Amphoe Khuan Don

Duson Irrigation Dike

Location: Village No. 5, Amphoe Kuan Don, 22 kilometers from the town of Satun by Satun-Hatyai Highway No. 406.

Duson Irrigation Dike creates a large reservoir. Further up the reservoir is the area flourished with the lush greenery, steep slopes and caves, and ideal site for

mountaineers climbing for scenic views from a top the mountains.

Thalae Ban National Park is located in the tropical rain forest areas. In the central part of the park grow pines and the leave shedding trees not commonly found in other parts of the south. Other species of flors can also be found. Spicies of wild-life abound.

Tourist Spots around Thalae Ban National Park.



Bueng Thalae Ban (Tha lae Ban Swamp), a large fresh water area covering 200 rais, is populated with a spicies of plant known to the locals as **"Bakong"** giving a striking natural atmosphere to the place. There is also a pavillion for visitors to relax and touch the beauty of the swamp.

It is believed that the name Thalae Ban is derived from **"Lerd Reban: in Malay, meaning the "subsided lake"** According to local legend, from about 300 years ago, the present Thalae Ban was the site juxtaposed between two moun-

tains namely Khao Jeen and KhaoModdaeng. It was a fertile farming area for villagers who engaged in cash crops and fruit orchards. Later a strong, continuous quake hit the area for months and the site caved in and became a large pool of water, which later became Thalae Ban Swamp.



How to Get to Thalae Ban Swamp

Thalae Ban National Park is lacated in Village No. 11, Tambon Khuan Store, Amphoe Khuan Don, approximately 30 kilometers from the town of Satun. It can be reached by following Highway No.406 (Satun-Hatyai) from Amphoe Muang until reaching Kilometer 19, take a right turn onto Highway No.4184 (Khuan Store-Wang Prachan) for appoximately 20 kilometers.

From Hatyai, visitors can take a public bus (Hatyai-Satun) or a taxi, which will take about 80 kilometers. Get off at Khuan Satore T-inter section and board a mini-bus to the Park.

Facilities

Thirteen cottages can acommodate 170 visitors to the park, The rates for the accomodation range from 500-1,000 Baht/

cottage/night. There is a camping site (campers must bring their own camping gear), and facilities include lamps for camping, a multi-purpose pavilion, and visitors' service center.

For more information, please contact

1. *Division of National Park, Forestry Department, Tel: (02) 5790529 and 5794842*
2. *Thalae Ban National Park Office, Amphoe Khuan Don, Satun Province, Tel: (074) 797073.*

Wang Prachan Customs Complex

Wang Prachan Customs Complex, 2 kilometers from Thalae Ban National Park, is a gateway to Malaysia. The complex consists of Customs House and Immigration Office tel: (074) 711080. Travellers wishing to proceed to the state of Perlis of Malaysia can pass through here, and it is not far from Padang Basar.



Nam Tok Yaroey (*Yaroey Waterfalls*)

is approximately 6 kilometers from Thalae Ban National Park or 14 kilometers from Khuan Satore T-intersection and a further 300 meters off the main road. The falls boast fabulous cascades and refresh-

ing pools for visitors to relax under the shades of the lush green trees and to take a cool dip in the pools.

Tham Tone Din (*Tone Din Cave*) is

located on Khuan Satore-Wang Prachan road, about 20 kilometers from Khuan Satore T-intersection. The cave is matched with enchanting stalagmites and stalactites and a crystal clear stream.



Thung Wang Pra (*Wang Pra Field*) is

a grassland mixed with sparsely grown trees located between two valleys fringed by Khao Wang Pra to the east and Khao Wang Paniad to the west. It is about 10 kilometers from the park and can be reached through a trail winding along hill-side terrain. The area flourishes with various sparsely grown evergreens and is rich with various species of birds an ideal place for nature lovers.

Tham Lod Puyu

(*Puyu Passing Through Cave*) is located at Khao Yakang, to the south of the Park. The ceilings of the cave are formed with exotic stalagmites and stalactites. Along both banks of Puyu canal mangroves grow

in abundance.

Tham Lod Puyu can be reached by boat from Tammalang Pier, which takes about 1 or 2 hours for a round trip.

TARUTAO NATIONAL PARK

(ASEAN's National Heritage)



About 51 large and small islands in the straits of Malacca in the Indian Ocean have been established as "Tarutao National Park" as proclaimed in the Royal Gazette of April 20 B.E. 2517. The park consists of 7 large island namely, Tarutao, Adang, Rawi, Lipeh (Nipis), Dong (Budang), Lek (Bisi) and Kland (Tengah).

Later UNESCO proclaimed the Tarutao National Park as the "Heritage of ASEAN" a place to be protected and conserved for people all over the world to appreciate.

Tarutao National Park is situated in Tambon Koh Sarai, Amphoe Muang Satun, Satun Province. It is on the west coast of Thailand, near the Straits of Malacca in the Indian Ocean about 40 kilometers from Satun and only 5 kilometers from Langkawi Island on the Malaysian side.

Of all the islands in this marine park

system, Tarutao is the largest encompassing an area of 151 square kilometers or an equivalent of 44,345 rai. It is 11 kilometers wide and 24 kilometers long. Most of the area is rocky mountains with the highest slope of 708 meters. Most plains can be found in the valleys and sea shores.



Tourist Spots on Tarutao



Tarutao consists of many large and small coves and bays around the island, each of which runs a small stream flowing from the central part of the island into the sea on the western side.

Ao Pante Malacca

(Pante Malacca Bay) is where the headquarters of the Tarutao National Park is located. At the front of the bay runs a canal from the eastern side to the west.

Ao Talok Wau and Talok Udang

(*Talok Wau and Talok Udang Bays*) are the two bays which share similar natural and scenic characteristics. In addition to natural attractions and scenic beauty on the island, visitors to Tarutao also are attracted by historical remains when the island was once used as a maximum security center for first degree criminals and political prisoners, a place reminiscent of pains and bitterness suffered by the detainees. Traces of the building structures such as a 10-kilometer road linking between two detention centers (one at Ao Talok Wau and the other at also ruins of housing for prison staff, a concrete tank for storing fish, tombs, brick furnaces for producing charcoal, and various other utensils).

Ao Talok Udang is a unique in that it is located on the lowest point of the island, with a long history, and the existence of a cave with much sought-after edible swallow's nests.

Tham Charakae

(*Crocodile Cave*) is located next to Malacca canal. It is named after the myth in which the place was once a sanctuary for thousands of crocodiles. The only time to enter the cave is during the high tide with a rowing boat when the tide flows into the cave. Similarly, visitors must get out of the cave during the low tide when the water flows back to the entrance of the cave. Halfway inside the cave is small flat land for visitors to walk on and enjoy the beauty of the unspoiled, exotic stalagmites and stalactites.

Strip of Rock at Haad Talok Wau

According to the latest geological survey, it is believed that the oldest rock found in Thailand is not that of "Phuket type" as earlier understood but it is the one found



on Tarutao Island, a red solid sandstone with difference sizes of layer formation, thick or thin due to corrosion from water.

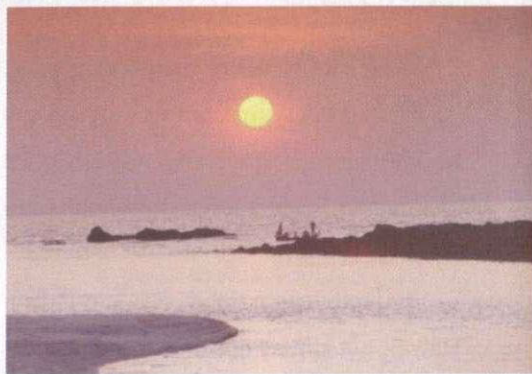
Ao Son

(*Son Bay*) as the most beautiful long pure sand beach in Tarutao Island. The three kilometers long beach is ideal for swimming because there is a fresh water source nearby for swimmers to clean themselves after swimming.

In addition to tourist attractions on Tarutao Island, There are also plenty of places to visit on the Tarutao archipelago.

Koh Klang

(*Klang Islands*). This group of islands is about 20 kilometers west of Tarutao Island. Two of the islands, Koh Klang and Koh Khai are located halfway between Tarutao and Adang Island. Koh Khai is a splendid place and an egg-laying group for a large number of sea turtles, with pristine, fine, sandy beaches, and a large stone arch jutting from a hill near the beach into the blue sea. The arch was first used as a logo for Tarutao National Park and later became a symbol for Tourism Business of Satun. The only means



of transportation to Koh Klang and Koh Khai Island is by boat which can proceed from Tarutao or Adang Islands.

Beacause of its location in the southwest monsoon zone, the Tarutau archipelgo is exposed to rainfalls all year round. Most of the jungles are of rain forest type with varieties of plant species and are the sanctuaries for wild animals such as domesticated turned wild buffaloes. These animals were formerly domesticated but were neglected and then turned untamed like their wild counterparts. At present, however, these animals have been hunted down and they are on the verge of becoming extinct. In addition, the island also teems with wild boars, monkeys, mouse deer, and species of birds such as guffaws, seagulls, swallows, doves, and red and white hawks.

Transportation to Tarutau National Park

From Hatyai, follow Highway No.406 to Satun and get on to Highway No. 4078 at Chalong T-intersection to Amphoe La-ngu and proceed further to Pak Bara.

By Bus: Take a Hatyai-Satun bus from Hatyai; get off at chalong T-inersection; take a Satun-La-ngu bus or take a mini-bus from Chalong T-intersection straight to Pak Bara Pier.

By Taxi: There is a taxi service from Hatyai to La-ngu which operates between 6:00-17:00 hours daily; then board a mini-bus from La-ngu to Pak Bara. Taxi Stand in Hatyai: opposite the Post Office on Rattakarn Road, Hatyai.

By Air-conditioned Van: A Hatyai Pak Bara air-conditioned van service operated daily between 06:00-16:00 hours. A van leaves every hour and the trip takes 1 hour and 50 minutes. The van stand is on Prachathipat Road. For information, call (074) 245655.

Boat Service: The Pak Bara-Tarutao boat services run during the tourist season (November 15-May 15) with the following schedules.



Che Bilang Pier: A deep sea pier 13 kilometers from the town of Satun is located in Tambon Che Bilang, Amphoe Muang Satun. There is no regular boat service to the island from this pier but holiday-makers can hire fishing boats there to go to Tarutau national park, which is 30 kilometers away.

Access to other islands in the archipelago depends on seasons. travelling during the southwest monsoon season is quite adventurous due to strong winds

and stormy weather. The safest time to visit is between late December and early May.

Accommodation

For information on accommodation, please contact the Public Relations Work and Accommodation Services, National Park Division, Forestry Department, Bangkok,

Tel: (02) 5790529, 5794842, during office hours; or Branch.

Tel: (074) 781285, 729002-3 during office hours.

ADANG : THE LAND OF CORAL BEAUTY

Adang is a group of islands in the Tarutao National Park, 30 kilometers further south from Tarutau Island. Among the various islands in the Straits of Malacca, Adang is the most enchanting. Its unbeatable beauty and scenic charms has attracted vacationers from faraway lands to visit and revisit the place. Because of these magical charms, the islands were much desired by the colonial powers. Had it not been the wits of Phraya Phuminart Phakdi, then governor of Satun.

These islands would have been ceded to the British long ago.

The splendors of Adang are imminent in the crystal clear waters around the island, particularly when the sea is calm. The transparency of the water often leads tourists to take a quick dip, mistaking it to be shallow.

Corals are bountiful in the waters around the island. Tourists diving to admire the breathtaking beauty of the corals may also witness the enchantment of exotic fish such as rock fish, lion fish, cartoon fish, lobsters, or even friendly stingrays buried under the powdery white sands, sea porcupines, and colorful sea shells scattering around the sea floor. These marine creatures move around the limbs of corals with shaped like antlers, hills, lettuces, and mushrooms, some of which move like the flowers of the sea. Adang is truly the coral paradise.

Currently, there is concern that the nature endowed treasures are being encroached upon by selfish people who mistakenly damage them.

Apart from exquisite corals, Adang offers visitors many enchanting places to visit. Large mountainside natural reservoirs, unrelenting sonorous waterfall, crystal clear streams, and long stretched of

white sand beaches around the island, particularly at Ao Son where an area is set aside by the National Park to accommodate 150 campers.



To reach Adang, visitors normally take a boat from Pak Bara Pier in Amphoe Langgu. Travel can be arranged in advance through the assistance of officials at Tarutau National Park. Most visitors prefer to travel in groups, good for family outings and also saving travelling expenses.

LIPEH : THE LAND OF THE SEAGYIES

Nearby islands familiar with vacationers are Lipeh or Nipis Island (meaning thin island in Malay). Lipeh is an island

in Adang archipelago, one kilometer south, and 25 kilometers west of Tarutao island.

Formerly Lipeh was not inhabited. According to the "Report on the Survey of Tarutau National Park" published by Mahidol University in 1977, the first settler on the island was an Indonesian named Hili (pronounced "ngi-li" by the locals). On his business missions, he was a regular traveller to Penang and Siam and found a settlement first in Koh Mai Kadarn Island and married a sea gypsy woman. Later he moved his trading post to Koh Bulone and finally to Koh Lipeh.



During his early settlement, he had to travel to Satun to buy rice, using a row boat. He picked up coconuts which floated to the island and planted them there. Any fishermen who came to fish near the island were invited to settle on the island. (According to other sources, a man named Nai Mahmad had settled on the

island one year earlier than had Hili. And the seedlings of coconut trees to be grown on the island were given to Hili by Phraya Phoominart Phakdi then governor of Satun.) In 1909 when the British had shown an interest in the westcoast area of Siam, the governor of Satun brought the people from Koh Sireh in Phuket and Koh Lanta in krabi to settle on Adang in order to prove to the British that the siamese settled there and the island belonged to Siam. The scheme proved furiful and the British agreed to drop the claim over Adang and the nearby area.

Hili and the sea gypsies on Adang Island were the ancestors of the three major families presently residing on the island, namely Harn Thalee, Thalee Luek, and Chamnarn Waree.

The terms Chao Lae (sea people) or Thai Mai (recently naturalized Thais) are generally accepted by the sea gypsies at Li-peh but the term Chao Nam (water people) is despised for the reason that not only themselves but all people are derived from water. Most of inhabitants on Li-peh are Buddhists and engaged in fishing. The houses of the islanders are built on stilts with bamboo woven walls, thatched roofs, and facing the sea, not exceeding 200 meters off shore.

Visitors to the island are likely to stay overnight during the moonlit nights to witness monthly god-offering ceremonial dances performed by the islanders. The dance, performed along with the rhythm of the one-sided drum called Ramana, is organized for three nights during the new moon. It is believed that the god-offering dance will dispel all illnesses and evils from the island. In addition, on the thir-



teenth to the fifteenth lunar months, the Chao Lae's Longpong and float ceremonies can also be observed.

The prominence of Lip Peh lies on the natural beauty of colorful corals around the island. Particularly fascinating are the ones in the front of the island where visitors can see mazes of colorful corals and exotic tropical fishes under the clear water, a site comparable to a giant aquarium.

of life preservers which enable them to get a close look at the idyllic underwater seenes. The most exciting moment is during the low tide where a large expanse of corals emerge, a rare picturesque scene which will be long remembered by visitor.

To reach Koh Lipeh, visitors often use the same route as that of Adang, from where Lipeh is easily accessible.

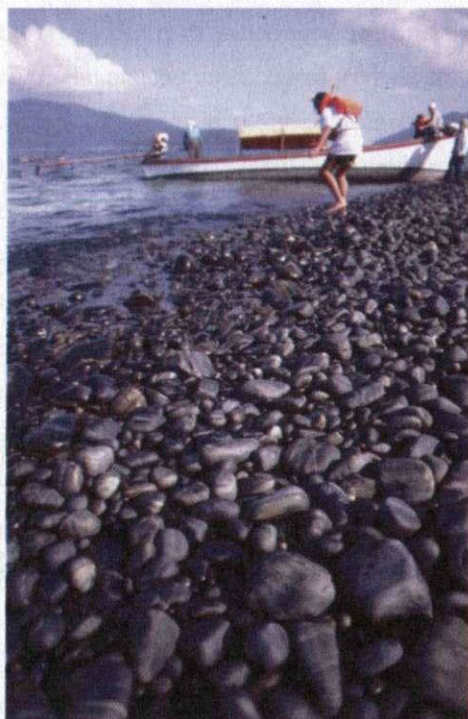
Koh Hin Ngarm

(Beautiful Stone Island): Nature's Endowment

Nature Sometimes stupefies man. Because of its natural wonder, Koh Hin Ngarm, part of Adang archipelago, has attracted and inspired visitors from far-away lands to witness the unspoiled beauty of the island.

Koh Hin Ngarm or Koh Puloh possesses beautiful stones polished and shaped by the everlasting waved hitting the shores year after year. The smooth and shiny surfaced stones of various sizes, shapes, and colors are an amazement to the sight of the beholders. On this island one can find these stones in black, blue, brown, red, mixed colors or stripes in round, oval, and other shapes.

The beaches on the island can be best admired when the sun shines and the



waves splash on the stones. The shiny glittering surfaces of the stones reflect the glaring sunshine while the blue waves splash the beaches providing ecstasies for hose who witness the event of paticular joy is the sunset when the last orange rays of the sun touch the pure white foams of the waves giggling on the stones. This memorable scene defies description. One cannot deny that such magical beauties have been blessed by nature for man to admire.

To reach Koh Hin Ngarm, visitors make a stop at Adang or Lipeh islands firs rather

than proceeding directly to and staying overnight at Koh Hin Ngarm. This is due to the fact that no accommodation is available on the island which is only 2 kilometers northwest.



Koh Khai

(Khai Island)

A large stone arch or "**stone gate**" in Koh Khai becomes a logo of Tarutau National Park. During November and January large sea turtles come ashore and



lay eggs on the beaches. Beautiful beaches are ideal for swimming. Further down are large clusters of beautiful corals which can be seen without diving because the water is transparent, and crystal clear during the tourist season.

Koh Lidi

The Twin Islands

An area off the coast of Amphoe Langsu, over one kilometer from Hua Hin village, lies two islands known officially as "Koh Lidi", the islands in the Petra Islands National Park.

Lidi islands are a haven for visitors who want privacy because the islands are small and uninhabited. The only buildings found on the islands belong to the staff of a private company which has been granted a concession of the precious swallow's nests. Although there are thousands of swallows inhabiting the caves, their flocks cannot be seen easily because the caves where they nestle are accessible only by diving along the narrow paths.

The charm of Lidi lies on the twin islands of almost equal size and three or four islets to the south. Normally these islets are under the water; however, during the low tide they emerge along with the sand dunes linking the islands with

the islets. Islanders can walk to explore the real, mysterious, and charming ambience created by nature.

The charms of Lidi are not well known to visitors due to the fact that there are many other beautiful places nearby; thus, the site has been overlooked by visitors although it is more convenient to reach than many other islands.

Currently Lidi is the home of the Warden Unit of Petra Islands National Park. Accommodation has been built and camp grounds are provided for visitors for overnight stay.

To reach Lidi, visitors may take a 5 kilometer trip from La-ngu by car or motorcycle to Hua Hin village, or a 7-kilometer trip to Ao Noon (the site of the office of Petra Island National Park). From both places, a fisherman's boat can be hired with reasonable prices to take visitors to the twin islands. The trip is guaranteed to be worth the money.

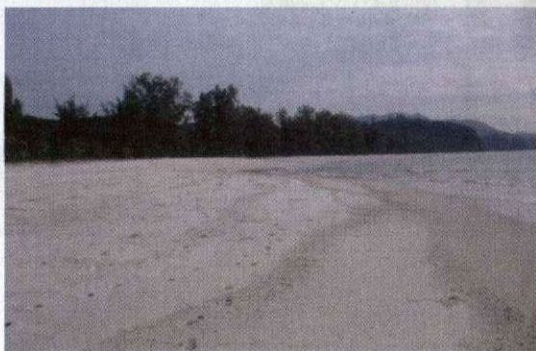
Haad Pak Bara

(Pak Bara Beach)

Haad Pak Bara is located in Tambon Pak Nam, Amphoe La-ngu. The pristine beach runs along the 4 kilometer road from La-ngu to Pak Bara Pier. The casuarina trees on both the sides of the

road make the ride pleasant and memorable. Where there is no trees, one can see the sandy beach eaten away by the waves.

The charms of Haad Pak Bara lie not in the sparkling waves or colorful seashells on the sand, but in the numerous



picturesque islands which form a panoramic view from the shore. The greyish profile of Langkawi and Tarutao Islands which contrasts the blue horizon adds a precious asset to Pak Bara's tranquillity. Those who have some knowledge of the history of Tarutao are able to appreciate the melancholy and loneliness suffered by those who were detained on the island and those who awaited the return of their loved ones. In those times, Tarutao, surrounded by the impregnable natural fortress of deep sea, was too far a distance to make a getaway.

The only crowded scene can be experienced at Pak Bara Pier, the end point of La-nge-Pak Bara road, where there are regular boat services for tourists to various islands. The boats are of private ownership, Tarutau National Park, and deep sea fishing boats, berthed on the shore and at the pier for transshipment of goods.



Koh Khoa yai

(Big Hill Island)

Koh Khao yai, part of Petra Islands National Park, lies to the west of Pak Bara Pier. Admired from afar, the shape of the island resembles a stone castle. At one end of the island is a natural stone gate which juts into the sea where a small boat can pass through. The area is where the Satun Aquaculture Office is located. One the other side of the island is a large U-shaped bay 700 meters wide. during the low tide, a cluster of corals can be seen parallel with the shores. The waters around the gulf are calm all year round; pearls are cultured here. Tourists can also visit the pearl culture farms.

Koh khao Yai can be reached by various means of transportation; however, the most convenient way is to take a boat from Pak Bara Pier.

Haad Rawai

(Rawai Beach)

Haad Rawai is also part of Petra Islands National Park. It is located at Village No. 2 and 4, Tambon Khon Khlaan, Amphoe Thung Wa, 26 kilometers from the Amphoe office. To get there, drive along La-nug-Thung Wa road; take a turn at the intersection at Baan Wangtong, Village No. 4 Tambon Nathorn; take another turn at the intersection that leads to Baan Sila. The beach was once accessible by of motorcycle only but now it can be reached by car.

Hadd Rawai is approximately 3,500 meters long. to the north of the beach lies Khlong (canal) Wang Won and on the west side Koh Sukorn of Amphoe Palian, Trang Province, can be seen. The beach is lined with casuarina trees. It is recommended for camping.

Petra Island National Park

Geographically, Petra Islands are a national park located in the Straits of Malacca in the Andaman Sea of the Indian Ocean. The area is partly under the administrative jurisdiction of Tambon Koh Sukorn, Amphoe Palian, Trang Province: Tambon Khon Khlaan, Amphoe Thung Wa, and Tambon Pak Nam, Amphoe La-ngu, Satun Province. The park covers 22 islands with a total area (land and sea) of 208,987 rai or an equivalent of 491.38 square kilometers. Thailand-Malaysia borders lie 30 kilometers away to the south of the park.

The Petra Islands National Park was established in 1973 and its establishment was proclaimed in the Royal Gazette in 1994 as the 49th park in the country's national park system. The main islands which constitute the park are Koh Lidi, Koh Bulone, Koh Khao Yai, and Koh Petra, etc. Because Petra Islands National Park is the host of nature's beauty, virgin forests, untouched mountains, it is flourished with bountiful species of wildlife in addition to the picturesque and colorful corals in the sea. A concession is given to a private company to collect swallows' nests on Koh Lidi. During the low tides,

the islands nearby are linked with the emerged sand dunes, making visits to other islands convenient and exciting. Around the island are rows of coral reefs where fish abound.

Accommodation

A number of bungalows are available to accommodate visitors of the park. Reservations can be made in person at the park's central office at Ao Noon. Tel 074-781572

Bulone Islands

Bulone Islands are also in the Petra Islands National Park, 22 kilometers from Pak Bara Pier. Of all the islands, Koh Bulone Yai or Bulone Lae is most prominent.

Koh Bulone Lae, labeled as "**Pearl of the Andaman**", flourishes with large and small colorful and exotic corals and



species of fish such as tiger fish, starfish, etc. It is a must for underwater enthusiasts who enjoy diving into the world of beauty endowed by nature.

Bulone is not only reputed for its extravagant underwater beauty, it also boasts shady casuarina-lined white sandy beaches, crystal clear navy blue waters, and the charming and hospitable way of life of the Chao Lae inhabitants in addition to its tranquillity and unspoiled nature. It is a mecca for those who seek solitude and true beauty of nature.

Transportation to Koh Bulone

From Hatyai, visitors can use the same modes of transportation and follow the same routes that go to Tarutau. Boats can be boarded at Pak Bara Pier daily, leaving at 14:00 hours and returning at 9:00 hours. One way ticket costs Baht 110 per person. The trip takes one and a half-hours.

Facilities

Food and lodging services are available on the island.

Moolone Bungalows: Reservations can be made at Pak Bara Pier

Pan Sand Resort: Reservations can

be made at Pak Bara Pier. Tel. 01-2283212

Accommodation rates range between Baht 100-1,000 per unit/night.

Koh Bo Jet Look

(Seven Well island)

This island is only about 2 kilometers from Pak Bara Pier. There are many beautiful beaches on the island, of which the most intriguing is Haad Ka Singh. The serene atmosphere, the clean fine sand on the stretch of the beach, rocks of magnificent shapes, and the simple and friendly way of life of the fishermen's community, all make a visit to the island a memorable one.

Transportation

From Hatyai, take a bus from the Clock-Tower in front of the Plaza Maket. Get off the bus at Chaloong intersection and board a minibus to Pak Bara Pier, from where boat services to the island are available.

Facilities

are available on the island. The 20-unit "**Pak Nam Resort**" charges Baht 250 per unit/night.

Tourists can go to **LANG KAWI** by ferry from **TUM MA LUNG PIER**

Ferry Schedule

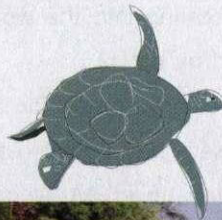
Satun-Lang Kawi	Lang Kawi-Satun
9.30 Hours	8.30 Hours
13.30 "	10.30 "
16.00 "	15.00 "

For More Information Please Contact.

Satun Travel & Ferry Service Co.,Ltd.

Tel. 074-711453, 721960, 732409

Fax 074-721959



Well-known foods of Satun

"Roti assorted with banana", "Roti with curry", "Mataba", "Tareh coffee", and hot tea with milk are served at "Mae Roti" on Tamma-ngong Uthit Road, Amphoe Muang Satun.

"Pa Samod" or Muslim Salad and Ancient Noodles are served at "Sofia Restaurant" at KM. 10 Tambon Ban Khuan, Amphoe Muang Satun Tel. 074-721055. Open at 06.30 AM. till midnight.

Local desserts such as "Bada", "Kouy Guda" and "Mamode" or "Labanoon" are on sale at Satun Market, 05.00 AM. -07.00 AM.

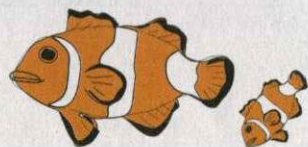
"Jampada" (a kind of Jack fruit) is available at Satun Market during June.



Festival Calendar

1. January	Beginning of the Satun's Sea Travel Season	<p>Opening ceremony of the Sea Travel Season at Tarutao National Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Watching multi-vision slides ● Sightseeing around Li Peh Island to see the Chao Le (sea gypsy)'s way of life, and the beautiful nature under the sea: colorful corals and rocks
2. February	Satun Kite Flying Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kite flying competition in four categories: high-flying kites, noise-making kites, beautiful kites, and creatively-made kites. ● Kite dance performed by school students ● Kite-flying demonstration ● Kites from different countries
3. March	Fishing Competition "Tarutao-Adang Fishing Cup"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wishing competition ● Witnessing the awards presentation night in Satun
4. April	FA Cup Football, Satun Annual Fair, and Satun Red Cross Bazaar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FA Cup Football ● Government agencies' booths ● Local products ● Red Cross lots-drawing ● Traditional local performances
5. May	"Conserving the forest, sea, and sky of Satun" Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cleaning the sea (garbage collecting) ● Diving to see beautiful corals ● Chao Le (sea gypsy)'s traditional boating on Li Peh Island
6. June	Beginning of the Satun's Trekking Season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trekking in Thaleban National Park ● Learning Sakai's way of life ● Camping ● Boating around and to Tham Lod (Lod Cave)

7. July	Champedak Fruit and Piculet Birds Festival (<i>Champedak = a variety of jackfruit, Piculet = a kin of bird</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local products ● Fruit and vegetable contests ● Horticultural show, sale of fruit and plants ● Piculet contest ● Rally
8. August	International Half Marathon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Half Marathon starting from Wangkrian Checkpoint, Perlis State, Malaysia ● Khuan Don Special Market
9. September	Satun's local products and food festival, and Vegetarians Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Buying local products e.g. dried shrimp, shrimp paste and dried fish from Amphoe La-ngu; salted eggs and chili paste from Amphoe Khuan Don
10. October	Mountain Bike Festival, Watching Bats in Nong Plak Phraya Conservation Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mountain bike racing from Thaleban National Park to Nong Plak Phraya Conservation Zone ● Sightseeing around Phya Bangsa Mountain and watching bats
11. November	Chao Le (sea gypsy) of Lipeh Island's Boating Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traditional boating of Chao Le (sea gypsy) of Lipeh Island ● Beautiful blue sea ● Colorful corals at Adang Island ● Sunset at the Andaman Sea ● Chao Le's paying respect to spirits ● Chao Le dance ● Chao Le's way of life
12. December	Boat Rowing Racing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2-pole boat racing (the only place in Thailand and Southeast Asia) ● Satun local performance (Rongeng Dance)



Boat Timetable from Pak Bara Pier to islands

From-To	Timetable	Fare/person(one way)
Pak Bara - Tarutao	10.30 AM.,03.00 PM. everyday	120 B.
Tarutao-Pak Bara	09.00 AM.,01.00 PM. everyday	120 B.
Pak Bara-Bulone	02.00 PM. everyday	120 B.
Bulone-Pak Bara	09.00 AM. everyday	120 B.
Tarutao-Adang-Lipeh	01.00 PM. everyday	230 B.
Lipeh-Adang-Tarutao	09.00 AM. everyday	230 B.

Transportation (Hat Yai-Satun)

Buses: Departing from the Clock Tower every half an hour during 5.30-17.30.
For more details, call Satun Transport Co., Ltd. (074) 711779, 711229.

Fare: 35 baht for non-airconditioned; 40 baht for air-conditioned buses

(Hat Yai-Pak Bara)

Departing from Hat Yai Bus Terminal every 2 hours during 6.35-16.35.

Fare: 43 baht

(Pak Bara-Hat Yai)

Departing from Pak Bara Pier every 2 hours during 6.15-16.15.

The trip takes 2.30 hours.

Air-conditioned Vans:

Departing from the Soi off the Railway Road beside Dr. Sompoch's Clinic every half an hour.

Fare: 50 baht/person

(Hat Yai-Pak Bara)

Departing every 1 hour during 07.00-18.00.

Fare: 60 baht

Taxis: The taxi stand is near Hat Yai Flyover in front of Ratthakan Post Office.

Fare: 50 baht/person

First-class air-conditioned buses (Satun-Bangkok):

Departing from Satun Bus Terminal during 07.00-16.00.

Fare: 398-795 baht.

For more information, call (074) 711446, 711827.

Satun-Tarutao Island

(One night and 2 days)

Day 1 Pak Bara Pier - Khai Island - Tarutao Island

- 08.00 Departing from Pak Bara Pier to Tarutao National Park, enjoying beautiful scenery of islands
- 09.30 Arriving at Khai Island, having photos taken at the elephant-tusk like stone arch
- 12.00 Buffet lunch on board
- 13.30 Arriving at Tarutao National Park, looking at the stalactites and stalagmites in Tham Chorakhe or Crocodile Cave
- 16.00 Watching the sunset at Tobu Cliff
- 18.30 Dinner on the island
- 19.30 Camp fire activities and watching beautiful slides presented by staff of Tarutao National Park
- 22.30 Bedtime

Day 2 Tarutao - Pak Bara Pier

- 06.00 Watching the beautiful sunrise on Phante Malacca Beach
- 08.00 Breakfast
- 09.00 Paying respect to Chao Pho Tarutao or Father Tarutao and departing
- 10.45 Arriving at Pak Bara Pier

Tarutao Island-Adang Island (2 nights and 3 days)

Day 1 Pak Bara Pier - Yang Island - Dong Island - Li Peh Island

- 08.00 Arriving at Pak Bara Pier, Amphoe La-ngu, Satun Province
- 8.30 Departing from Pak Bara Pier to Adang-Rawi Islands and enjoying the trip
- 11.30 Lunch on board
- Diving to see beautiful corals at Dong Island and Yang Island,

Seeing seven-color sea flowers at the Chambang Island channel

16.30 Check-in and at leisure on the beach

18.30 Dinner at a restaurant

19.30 Camp fire activities

22.00 Bedtime

Day 2 Li Peh Island - Khai Island - Hin Ngam Island - Tarutao Island

06.30 Watching the sunrise on the beach in front of your room

07.30 Breakfast on board on the way to Hin Ngam Island and Khai Island

09.30 Arriving Khai Island and having photos taken at the elephant-tusk like stone arch

11.30 Buffet lunch on board

12.30 Arriving at Tarutao Island Pier, check-in, departing to take a look at the stalactites and stalagmites in Tham Chorakhe or Crocodile Cave

16.30 Climbing Tobu Cliff to watch the beautiful sunset

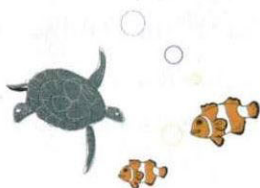
18.30 Dinner at Tarutao Restaurant 19.30 Watching beautiful slides presented by staff of Tarutao National Park

22.00 Bedtime

Day 3 Tarutao - Pak Bara Pier

07.00 Breakfast and departing to Pak Bara Pier

Things to take with you: Swimsuit or swimming trunks, sunscreen or suntan lotion, a pair of slippers, and your medicine



Accommodations in Amphoe Muang Satun

Wang Mai Hotel,

43 Satun Thani Road,
Tel. (074) 711611, 711607-8, 712281
Number of rooms : 108
Rates : 590-700 baht

Sin Kiat Thani Hotel,

50 Buri Wanit Road,
Tel. (074) 721055-8, Fax (074) 721059
Number of rooms : 50
Rates : 720 baht

Satun Thani Hotel,

90 Satun Thani Road,
Tel. (074) 711010, 712309
Number of rooms : 50
Rates : 450 baht

Rian Thong Hotel,

4-6 Saman Pradit Road,
Tel. (074) 711036
Number of rooms : 20
Rates : 350 baht

BB Garden Inn,

326 Yontrakan Kamthon Road,
Tel. (074) 730808-9, 721059
Number of rooms : 54
Rates : 160 baht

Bubble Guest House,

50 Yatra Sawat Road,
Tel. (074) 722187
Number of rooms : 25
Rates : 350 baht

Royal Guest House,

447/7 Yontrakan Kamthon
Road, Tambon Khlong Khut,
Tel. (074) 722187, 730153
Number of rooms : 16
Rates : 390 baht

My House Bungalow,

111 Yontrakan Kamthon Road,
Tambon Khlong Khut,
Tel. (074) 721700, 721701, 721748
Number of rooms : 16
Rates : 380 baht



Accommodations in Amphoe La-ngu

Suan Son Bungalow

Tel. (074) 781350

Khwan Thong Bungalow

Tel. (074) 781092, 01-969-3355

Sai Kaew Resort Bungalow

Tel. (074) 781233

Son Thong Guest House

Tel. (074) 781207

Marina Bungalow

Tel. (074) 781431

Ko Klang Garden View Guest House

Tel. (074) 781306

Diamond Beach Bungalow

Tel. (074) 781---

Pak Nam Resort

Tel. (074) 781109

Krachom Sai Bungalow

Tel. (074) 781231

Accommodations on Ko Lipeh

Li Peh Resort

Moo 7, Tambon Ko Sarai,

Tel. 01-8965491

Number of rooms : 75 cottages

Rates : 200-600 baht

Chao Le Resort

Moo 7, Tambon Ko Sarai,

Tel. (074) 729201

Number of rooms : 55 cottages

Rates : 250-500 baht

Andaman Resort

Moo 7, Tambon Ko Sarai,

Tel. (074) 729200

Number of rooms : 40 cottages

Rates : 250-350 baht

Phatthaya 2

Moo 7, Tambon Ko Sarai,

Tel. (074) 729---

Number of rooms : 25 cottages

Rates : 100-200 baht

Porn Bungalows

Moo 7, Tambon Ko Sarai,

Tel. (074) 729--

Number of rooms : 15 cottages

Rates : 150-200 baht

Accommodations on Ko Bulon

Bolone Resort

Tambon Pak Nam,

Tel. 01-990-7901

Number of rooms : 35 cottages

Rates : 200-250 baht

Phang Ka Bay Resort

Tambon Pak Nam

Tel. 01-990-2237

Number of rooms : 30 cottages

Rates : 200-300 baht

Pan Sand Resort

Ko Bulon

Tel. 01-228-3212, (075) 218035,

Fax (075) 211010

Number of rooms : 30 cottages

Rates : 200-1,000 baht

Travel Agents in Amphoe Muang

Satun Travel and Ferry Service Co.,Ltd.

45/9 Satun Thani Road,

Tel. (074) 711453, 721960

Fax (074) 721959

Wasana Tour

15 Srisathit Road,

Tel. (074) 730050-1, 722143

Fax (074) 711782

Thai-Langawi Ferry Line Co., Ltd.

15 Srisathit Road,

Tel. (074) 730050-1, 722143

Fax (074) 711782

Thanaphat Tour Ferry Service

45/18 on the Soi in front of Wang

Mai Hotel, Satun Thani Road,

Tel. (074) 711426,

Fax (074) 721270

Massuri Travel and Tour, Part., Ltd.

1/78 Satun Thani Road

Tel. (074) 723488, 722143,

Fax (074) 723488

Roseny Tour, Part., Ltd.

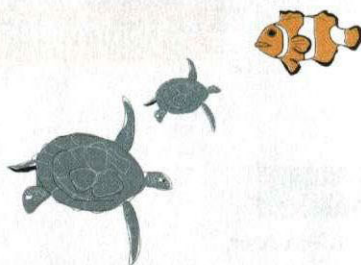
28/1 Sulakanukul Road

Tel. (074) 711808

Fax (074) 730224

Satun Happy Tour, Part., Ltd.

131/2 Soi Samanmit,
Sulakanukul Road
Tel. (074) 712119, 731116



Restaurants in Amphoe Muang

Mukda Restaurant

154 Khuha Prawet Road
Tel. (074) 712309

Saeng Thian Restaurant

2 Khuha Prawet Road
Tel. (074) 711325

Ban Lanna Restaurant

38 Satun Thani Road
Tel. (074) 722022, 01-896-1686

Bai Tong Restaurant

3/3 Sathit Yutitham Road
Tel. (074) 711370, 01-959-9694

Nong Nee Restaurant

65 Ruangrit Charun Road
Tel. (074) 712277

Paradise Complex Restaurant

326 Moo 6, Yontrakan Kamthon
Road, Tel. (074) 730808-9

Time Restaurant

43/1-2 Satun Thani Road
Tel. (074) 712286

Nam Thip Restaurant

93 Soi 2, Samanta Pradit Road
Tel. (074) 711242

Nok Nam Restaurant

41 Moo 3, Chalung-La-Ngu
Road, Tambon Khuan Pho
Tel. 01-957-4096, 01-969-6757

Ruan Mai Restaurant

128/6 Soi 17 Satun Thani Road
Tel. (074) 711199

Nong Beer Restaurant

Yontrakan Kamthon Road
Tambon Khlong Khut
Tel. (074) 722490

Sanambin Resort Restaurant

Yontrakan Kamthon Road
Tel. (074) 711990

Restaurants in Amphoe La-ngu

Malee Seafood

389 Moo 3, Tambon Pak Nam

Tel. (074) 781078

Travel Agents in Amphoe La-ngu

Adang Sea Tour

827 Moo 2, Tambon Pak Nam

Tel. (074) 781268, 01-609-2604

Udom Tour

104 Moo 1, Tambon Pak Nam

Tel. 01-963-6916

Araya Travel

788 Moo 2, Tambon Pak Nam

Tel. (074) 781212

Andrew Tour

450 Moo 2, Tambon Pak Nam

Tel. (074) 781159

Government Agencies

Tarutao National Park

Tel. (074) 729002-3

Pak Bara National Park Unit

Tel. (074) 781285

Thale Ban National Park

Tel. (074) 797073, 01-230-0561

Satun Provincial Police Station

Tel. (074) 711025

Khuan Kalong Police Station

Tel. (074) 791115

Khuan Don Police Station

Tel. (074) 795115

Chalung Police Station

Tel. (074) 799191

Tha Phae Police Station

Tel. (074) 787191

Thung Wa Police Station

Tel. (074) 789116

La-ngu Police Station

Tel. (074) 781110

Satun Provincial Hospital

Tel. (074) 711028

Khuan Kalong Hospital

Tel. (074) 721381

Khuan Don Hospital

Tel. (074) 795066

Tha Phae Hospital

Tel. (074) 787040

Thung Wa Hospital

Tel. (074) 789015

La-ngu Hospital

Tel. (074) 781229

Map of Satun

North



Klong San Ten

Klong BumBang

To Tamma Lung Pier

Sulakanukob Rd.

Viset Mayura Rd.

Sarit Yuth Tham Rd.

Buriwan Rd.

Yatra Sawas Rd.

Samantapradit Rd.

Pracha-Uthit Rd.

Santpuminat Rd.

Panyarunleuk Rd.

Klong TaYay

To HatYai

Kuhapavat Rd.

Samuninee Rd.

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